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The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. VII. DECEMBER, 1842. No. 12.

DOMESTIC.

MAINE.

The Rev. F. Freeman, Augusta.—On the 20th July, the church edifice was consecrated by the Bishop during the late Annual Convention of the Diocese of Maine. The confirmation of 27 persons the next day, was a spectacle highly gratifying and encouraging. The numbers in attendance, indicate that the Church is gaining in the respect and affections of the public.

His report concludes the last quarter of the *second* year of the missionary at Augusta:—"Two years of hard labor, of much care, anxiety, and not a little sacrifice of feeling and property. These latter circumstances, however, especially the last, he would not advert to, were it not that the rapid growth and apparent prosperity of the Church in this place, has evidently a tendency to create impressions that are erroneous and injurious to the interests, if not to the very existence of the Church here. Those who are lookers on at a distance, have marvelled at our success; but your missionary, who has marked every step by which we have been led hitherto, can best understand the discouragements which he has had to encounter, and can, perhaps, correctly appreciate the present posture of affairs. In several instances, the effort that was being made to establish the Church in Augusta, has been noticed by our religious periodicals, and in these notices a very gratifying interest has been expressed in respect to the enterprise. But although we commenced building in the expectation of aid from abroad, *no pecuniary assistance whatever* has as yet been extended to us, if we except a subscription of $60, by a gentleman of the vicinity * * * * *

A considerable sum is to be provided for, beyond the amount of nearly nineteen hundred dollars, the personal responsibility for which your missionary assumed because of the necessity of the case."*

* Here is another of the cases, in which the brunt of an expenditure, acknowledged on all hands to have been called for, at the seat of government of Maine—a state with 6 ministers and 500,000 inhabitants—is likely to fall upon the clergy-

Rev. John West, Bangor, has realized the benefit to his parish of multiplied pastoral visits, and has been much encouraged by the evidences thus brought to light of the blessing that had been vouchsafed to his public ministrations. Of the various infant parishes with which we have been brought in contact, we have never failed to remark, that where the pastor devoted much of his time to going from house to house, there was a strong attachment to himself and the Church; which mere pulpit efficiency, without it, could not inspire. Churches have been pointed out to us, which, in the expressive phrase of our informant, had "nearly died out" when revived by the faithful visitations from house to house, of even less gifted men. The congregation at Bangor, has been increasing by gradual but steady accessions, although deprived for some time of the services of their pastor, necessarily absent on their own concerns and his recent removal. The church, however, was regularly supplied with a substitute. Mr. West thinks, that if the Church will only sustain her missions in Maine for two or three years, ultimate success is certain.

At the suggestion of the Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, the Rev. E. A. Greenleaf examined the district north of Bangor, with a view to the establishment of a mission there.

In a region of 30 or 40 square miles with an enterprising and intelligent population, he finds very few settled preachers of any denomination.

In Williamsburgh he has already organized a small church. He pronounces Dover decidedly the most important point in all the district north of Bangor. Wherever he distributes the prayer book he finds it examined with interest, and experiences no difficulty in having the responses well made, by explaining the service, and naming the page as he proceeds. The rigors of the north are overcome by the ardent zeal of the ladies near Williamsburgh, who, on several occasions, have walked four miles over a very bad road to attend divine service, and go two or three

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man himself, unless generous Churchmen, ashamed to see *all the sacrifices* made by the clergy, come forward and share it. It may be said very coolly and very piously, no doubt: "Stop, Sir. The Board of Missions does not allow its missionaries to be praised—make no noise, keep quiet." We feel unworthy to praise such men, and doubt not the smile of God and his favor enables them to place its true value upon human estimation; but we feel sad when the evidence of clerical ventures, altogether disproportioned to their resources, comes before us, as it often does, with an evident apathy on the part of others, who with any, even *the least* self-denial might participate, and do not. True, some clergymen are imprudent, some too sanguine; but making all just abatements for these cases, who, in the simple matter of money, are making *the sacrifices* now, in the Church, the prophet and the widow? Piety and delicacy restrains *them* from disclosing it. Who shall tell it to the Church, not for idle praise sake, but that the Church *may be roused*, and incited to liberal action and participation? The Board wishes "the work of its missionaries to praise them," rather than empty words. The editor spreads *this work* before the Church so far as the materials committed to him warrant. The "keeping-in school" cries out if he does, and the very stones would cry out if he did not.

Ed.

miles to attend a sewing circle which they have organized. No one will be surprised to learn that Mr. G. has engaged a house and is making arrangements to dwell in so promising a field. We hope, that his Bishop will recommend Dover as a station, and the Church provide the means for sustaining Mr. G. there.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. W. H. Moore, Manchester, is happy to be able to say, that the aspect of his parish is yet encouraging. They would be stimulated to labor with redoubled ardor if they could reasonably hope, that at their Bishop's next visitation they could have a church of their own, spacious enough to contain those who shall be willing to enter with them into the courts of the Lord. It remains with Churchmen to say whether this shall be so.

The missionary was "much gladdened by a visit of assistance for one Sunday, from the Rev. Dr. Cutler, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn. Such visits the lone missionary knows how to value. He would gather strength if he could have them often."*

DELAWARE.

The Bishop represents this diocese as laboring under great discouragements. Alluding to an effort he made to draw forth a general contribution to the funds of the Domestic Department, he says, "In addition to the great and pervading pressure in this state, (almost, I believe, the only one in the Union,) the corn and wheat crops this season have failed, and great difficulty is found, therefore, in getting collections for any purpose."

The Rev. Mr. Franklin, a missionary at Georgetown and Dagsbro, "trusts that the Church will yet advance in prosperity, though its progress spiritually may be slow."

OHIO.

In the November number, pages 326, 328, an extract from Bishop Hopkins' sermon, "Religious education, the safest means of ministerial increase," addressed itself to the fear of parents, that by designating their children for the sacred ministry, they might be intermeddling with a work which belongs to God alone. This fear removed, let the Bishop of Ohio, speaking in the deep and

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* If one, who is neither an A. M. nor a D. D., might venture to prescribe to his city brethren seeking relief in the warm season from their exhausting duties, in change of scene, &c., he could mark out a most enchanting route, through the Lakes, up the Fox river, down the Wisconsin, up the Mississippi to the falls of St. Anthony; thence down that river to St. Louis—returning by the Illinois or Ohio; and, by the way, infusing life and strength into our missionary stations, showing to our missionaries that, even in our recreations, we forget them not. The air of the Mississippi is thought, by many, to be as balmy and restorative as that of the Thames.—Ed.

earnest tones of one who realizes the *destitution*, and, with the solicitude of a chief shepherd, pointing out the *requisites for a better supply*, be heard and heeded:

"These (*six*) are all the candidates which the Church in Ohio is now furnishing towards the future supply of her own parishes, the further extension of religion within this diocese, and the great work of preaching the Gospel to every creature! How deeply is this to be deplored, and how should it lead us, my dear brethren, to consider, within ourselves, what can be the cause? How is it that from more than seventy parishes, and the labors of more than sixty ministers, only seven persons now appear to offer themselves a living sacrifice to Christ, for the labors of his ministry? I spoke on this subject with lamentation and alarm at our last Convention. But then there was one candidate more than we have now. If we look over our whole Church, the state of things in this respect, does not seem much more encouraging. At the General Convention, which met last fall, all the candidates, reported by the several dioceses, was 155, being 33 less than those reported at the preceding Convention in 1838, and *ten* less than those reported to the Convention of 1835. From no diocese of the West and South West, were any candidates reported at the last General Convention, except Kentucky (*five*) and Ohio (*eight*)! On the supposition that there were candidates in some other western dioceses, let us allow an addition of *seven* on that account, which, I am sure, is a large allowance. We will then have only *twenty* candidates in the *ten* dioceses west of the Alleghanies. These dioceses cover much the larger part of the settled territory of the United States; they contain a population of between six and seven millions; they will soon contain one half of the whole population of the Union. For these twenty candidates, how many institutions for theological instruction? There is, this in Ohio, another in Kentucky, a third in Missouri, a fourth is to complete the plan of Jubilee College, Illinois. When will they all have work? Whatever may be thought of the need of so many institutions for the candidates now furnished, or that may be expected to be furnished, in the West for twenty years, one thing is manifest, that, for students in our theological seminary, the reliance must be almost wholly on the parishes of our own diocese; and that, seeing our candidates are now only seven in number, we must not look for the evidence of the efficiency of our institutions in the number of its students. A Theological Seminary cannot make candidates for the ministry. If the ministers of the Word are not successful, under God, in turning the heart of young men towards the great work of preaching the Gospel, all the seminaries of the land, multiplied again and again, could not mend the deficiency. Three things are needed for the purpose.

"*First.* The more earnest and prayerful address of the word to the heart and consciences of youth, from the children in the catechism, to the grown-up sons of the Church. If more young men were converted to God, more would be desirous of serving him in his holy ministry. If among those, who profess to have turned to the Lord, there were a higher style of religion, more power of godliness, more love to God, more of the mind of Christ; in a word, more of the *reality* of religion, there would be more young men aspiring to be candidates for the labors, the poverty, the noble duties, and glorious recompense of a faithful ministry. I entreat my brethren of the clergy to consider, solemnly, how much of the responsibility for the promotion of this increase of converted youth, and this growth in grace, among such as are converted, devolves on them.

"*Secondly.* Christian parents must better understand, and perform their duty to the Church and to God. Let them co-operate with the pastor's work more faithfully; let them more habitually regard their baptized children as having been solemnly consecrated to God; let them shape the whole effort for their training with reference to the solemn duties to their children, arising out of such consecration; let them look with a far less worldly spirit upon the honors and gains, and indulgences of such professions as the world offers to their sons; let them, in the true spirit of Christian parents, seek for them *first*, and as infinitely more precious than all things, "the kingdom of God and His righteousness," and then covet for them no honors of office, no dignity of service, no riches or reward as comparable with the honors and dignity and wealth and happiness of the man whom God calls and qualifies and commissions to preach the Gospel to a lost world. Let this be the carrying out, by parents, of what as Christians they are bound to by the love of God and of their offspring—let it all be joined with the continual prayer out of unfeigned lips that God would use their children as best suits the welfare of His Church, and *in them*, or in others, would send forth laborers into his harvest, and the blessed result would assuredly be, that out of the

number of our baptized children would come a goodly array of humble aspirants for the honors of the Cross, saying each in his heart—'*here am I*,' ready to go thine errands, Oh Lord, to a lost world, '*send me*.'

"I must briefly mention a *third* requisite for the better supply of candidates for the ministry,—a more abundant provision for the expenses necessarily incurred by young men in preparing for the ministry. Many a strong desire for the work, which ought to be encouraged, is put down, and kept down for want of the means of education. If the Church will have ministers, she should pay for them—pay for preparing them to labor, when they cannot otherwise be prepared, as well as for enabling them to labor after they have been prepared. When God puts it into the heart of a young man to consecrate himself to His ministry, instead of going after the gains of the world, if he cannot sustain his expenses while learning his Master's work, it is clearly and solemnly the duty of the Church to see that the Lord's will be not hindered by lack of means to get food and raiment. Christians are bound to have all things common, in a literal sense, so far as is necessary to meet any such emergency. It is infinitely cheaper to furnish the pittance required of each for the education of those whom God moves to desire the office of a minister, than to have our churches destitute, the missionary fields all around lying neglected, golden harvests unreaped and going to waste, millions on millions of immortal souls perishing in ignorance of the Gospel, and the whole Church, suffering the chastening of God for setting gain against godliness, and preferring to save expense of money instead of saving immortal souls."

MICHIGAN.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. McCoskry.—"It gives me much pleasure in presenting to the Committee the abstract of the reports made to me by the missionaries in my diocese, to bear my testimony to their faithfulness and activity. The reports show an amount of labor performed that is truly praiseworthy, and a degree of success, in spreading the knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ, well calculated to gladden the heart. And in thus exhibiting the truth, it has not been partially done. The whole gospel has been announced. The claims of the Church, including its organization by its great Head, and as such essential to its being, have not been withheld. The consequence is, that not only have sinners been converted, but they have also been established in the true faith, so that additional barriers have been erected every where against the desolating inroads of heresy and schism. But to continue successful, we need aid from the friends of the Church. This being freely furnished, we hope, by the blessing of God, to carry the glad tidings of peace and salvation into every cottage, and gather into the true fold of Christ the scattered sheep of his flock."

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Mr. Giddinge seems not at all disheartened by the late severe losses he sustained in the destruction of $1000 worth of his property by fire; he has the same consolation which Bishop Chase says is generally lavished upon him, that he will be paid in another world; indeed missionaries cannot be accused of laying up treasures here, unless they have some other source than our treasury to derive them from. There is "a quietness of the Church" too, in reference to this whole matter, which Bishop W. would hardly term a "godly quietness." Having by their representatives sent out missionaries, is not every congregation as much bound to provide their salaries as those of their

own ministers? Had the salaries of 800 of our clergy been unpaid, would the camp have been so quiet as it is now? Appeal upon appeal, founded upon the most stirring facts, has been made, and yet the receipts for the week ending Wednesday, 26th October, are $86 45, *i.e.* at the rate of $4,495 40 per annum, to pay $35,000.

Is the Church nothing? Its deliberate appropriations of funds for such legitimate objects as missionary operations, nothing? Does the sending out of ministers of Christ to do its work, entail *no obligation* upon the people to give, and the clergy to insist upon their giving, as they will have it to answer to the Head of the Church? Is it any answer now; will it be any then, to say, I liked not this or that? We look upon it as a favor to give; it is no favor to any but ourselves—it is the *right* of our missionaries to be paid punctually and fully their salaries. On this very point an apostle hath said, "be not deceived, God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." But to return to Mr. Giddinge's communication.

"I doubt not," he says, "direct letters, though not officially required, will be* welcome when they convey important information, or practical suggestions. It will give me pleasure occasionally to forward such facts as may come to my knowledge, and render any assistance in my power in promoting the grand object of the Board. There is a wide field for missionary effort in this western region, but only such men should be sent here as are in demand in the East. A clergyman that cannot get a living in the East, will scarcely recommend the Church in the West. But two or three prudent, pious and talented men, located near together, would effect about three times as much as the same number, scattered as they are at distant intervals over our immense prairies. Besides, they would strengthen each other's hands, and cheer each other's hearts, more than they can now possibly do. If a man of the character I have described, will present himself to labor in this city, I will cheerfully yield the ground, and myself endeavor to dig somewhere else.

There is room enough for those inclined to labor, and how shall I rejoice, when I see laborers enough in this wide region to spare men for missions further west, for then they will doubtless be as welcome *there*, as they now are *here*. How welcome you may judge, when you reflect that in my own limited travels, I have often seen the tear find its way down the cheek of an aged Churchman who for ten, twenty, or in one instance for fifty years, had not been able to attend the public services of his beloved Zion. It is now but two weeks since I spent a Sabbath in a village

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* Rev. Mr. Giddinge is not mistaken when he supposes that such communications as the above from his pen will be welcome. What does the Church want? Not the speculations of an editor, but the exact and stirring facts of the missionary field from those who witness them, with *their* reflections and hints. If these are not furnished, interest, deprived of its natural aliment, will languish.—Ed.

about sixty miles distant, where an Episcopal clergyman was never seen before, and found five communicants of the Church, and five or six Church families, but all in moderate circumstances—all, however, welcoming me with tearful eyes, and glowing cheek to their wilderness homes. I have received letters of entreaty that have almost made my heart bleed, to reflect that a request to visit such persons could not be complied with."

WISCONSIN.

Bishop Kemper has recently visited eight stations of the Prairieville mission, and to use the most cautious language he can select, says, "he is *perfectly satisfied*." The funds collected by Rev. Mr. Hobart, suffice for the purchase of 465 acres of land, and for the erection of a small dwelling.

The Rev. B. Akerly arrived at *Green Bay* on the 6th September. The station is an interesting and promising one, and has been long, too long, vacant.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, stationed at Beloit, has collected materials for a small house of worship, which he thinks will be put up and enclosed before winter.

Rev. Washington Philo, Aztalan, &c., thinks that three or four Sunday schools might be established within the bounds of his mission, had he such books as are approved of by the Church. It will gratify him to know that one Sunday school at least, has not been unmindful of his necessities. The S. S. of St. Paul's Chapel, New-York, has sent $5,50 to our Treasurer for this purpose, and a lady $2,00 within a few days.

Rev. Wm. Walsh reached Racine on the 4th September. It is an important station—the town beautifully situated. He takes pleasure in informing his Bishop of a valuable gift to the parish, of three building lots from Jacob A. Barker, Esq., of Buffalo, whose pious liberality has secured them for the use of the Church: a fourth lot has been promised by one of the citizens of Racine, which will form a square 120 feet front, by 240 deep.

Rev. Mr. Hull, of Milwaukie, reports a missionary contribution of $12,00, an evidence that his people appreciate his labors. It must be exceedingly painful to our missionaries to see so little fruit of this kind. The column of contributions looks very blank.

Rev. Mr. Cadle, of Whitewater, has a number of points at which he officiates, having preached within the last quarter 50 times.

Rev. Solomon Davis, Duck Creek, reports the mission among the Oneidas as in a flourshing state. The mission school at

Green Bay will be broken up in the Spring. There are at present 10 scholars.

The Bishop, in conclusion, says, "a more promising field could scarcely be opened to the Church, than that which the territory of Wisconsin presents. Here at least, I would say, here let us prove, that, with an equal number of men, we can accomplish as much as any of the denominations around us. Two more missionaries at least are very much wanted. The Church has not now one representative of her ministry, from the Rock River country to the Mississippi. Madison, Mineral Point and Potosi, should be immediately supplied. I look with confidence to the dioceses of New-York, Western New-York, and those who occupy New-England, and beseech them in this, our hour of need, in this the hour of action, to enable us not only to preserve in the true faith, those members of Christ who once belonged to their folds, but to gather to the one Lord, those who are now the victims of infidelity, heresy, or schism."

IOWA.

Bishop Kemper represents the station at Davenport, as flourishing; that at Burlington, not so much so; at Bloomington, a comfortable house of worship, unincumbered with debt, nearly finished; from Dubuque, he has more than once received urgent letters. "Episcopalians, and some of them accustomed to the highest spiritual consolations at the East, now at Iowa city, Marion, Tipton, would be greatly cheered could they enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary once a quarter. And are all the appeals of the Committee, and of myself, to be in vain? And is this most beautiful and healthy country, whose inhabitants, since its organization, have doubled every two years, and who probably now amount to 100,000—is this country to be neglected year after year by *the* Church, and are the members of Christ's mystical body, who are scattered throughout Iowa, and all the other parts of my mission, to be abandoned by their brethren in the faith? God forbid."

MISSOURI.

Bishop Kemper, in speaking of this, the youngest of the Dioceses, trusts "he will not be considered presumptuous in saying that he looks to the warm-hearted Churchmen of Virginia and Maryland for sympathy and substantial aid; for many, very many, who once worshipped with them in the same temple, and participated of the same holy elements of the body and blood of the Redeemer, are now destitute of all the glorious privileges of the Church of the living God. They will not, I trust, withhold the doing of good to those who are of the household of faith. At least four additional missionaries should be there this winter. He has been compelled, very reluctantly, to part with Rev. Mr. Payne of Palmyra, whose delicate health requires a milder climate, and who earnestly hopes that a district missionary can be placed there on his removal. I cordially

unite with him, adds the Bishop, in this hope. "The whole country round Palmyra, for at least 15 miles, presents an interesting and inviting field; and I pray God to put it into the heart of some young laborer, to devote himself to the work of the ministry in Marion county. On the removal of this beloved brother, there will be but one representative of the Church in the whole state of Missouri beyond the city and county of St. Louis. The members of the household of faith, scattered throughout the largest state of the Union—Are they to be neglected year after year—are they to perish?"

Rev. Mr. Hedges, near Jefferson Barracks, is just recovering from a very severe attack of bilious fever. He is convinced that at this time the state of things in his mission is more flattering than at any former period. The log chapel will certainly be built.* At this moment he looks upon his station as more interesting and important than at any former period.

Rev. Mr. Hommann, Jefferson, is happy to say, that a small but substantial stone church is in progress at his station. The basement is up, and it is expected it will be closed in, this fall. There is a great deal of energy and spirit manifested in the enterprise, and a desire to proceed cautiously and keep out of debt.

INDIANA.

Bishop Kemper speaks of Richmond as a very difficult station; it is however improving he says, and has unquestionably devoted to its best spiritual interest a truly faithful and self-denying minister.

The Rev. Mr. Lamon, of Evansville, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Johnson, of Lafayette, laid the corner stone of a church, which is advancing rapidly, on the 8th of September.

The laborers in this diocese, the Bishop thinks, ought to be doubled within less than a year.

Rev. Solon W. Manney, Laporte, Bigelow and Carlisle. "My station is daily growing in importance, and the number of communicants gradually increasing. The prospects of the church too in those places, which I have occasionally visited, and which I intend to visit much oftener during the winter, are certainly flattering. I hope that you will be able [addressing his Bishop] to secure the labors of another clergymen for this wide spread, and certainly, at present, very promising district. Two of us acting in concert, if I am not greatly mistaken, could, by the blessing of divine grace, effect most glorious results, so that in a short time we might take our timbrels in our hands, and say with Miriam of old, "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously."

* When built, we shall feel obliged to our missionary to send us a drawing of it for the Spirit of Missions, with a particular description of its several parts, cost, &c. Ed.

Rev. Dr. Killikelly, Vincennes, states that the church edifice is under roof, and the floor now being laid, but whether more can be done this fall is doubtful.

KENTUCKY.

The Rev. Mr. Ash, of Smithland, considers the prospects of the Church more encouraging at present, than at any former period. "Except for the mountain region," the Bishop adds, "my sympathies have no where been so deeply enlisted for the moral condition of any part of the West as for Smithland. When I first visited it, nine years ago, one of its magistrates swore that no clergyman had ever been among them, nor if he could help it, ever should. Still, as there was no one to pity them, we procured a missionary, organized a parish, erected a church, &c. &c. Here whilst the deacon baptized the first infants in a miserable log school-house half a mile out of town, the Bishop held the gourd which contained the consecrated water."

ALABAMA.

Our missionary at *Carlowville*, Alabama, *Rev. F. B. Lee*, represents the pecuniary affairs of the church as being much involved; suit having been commenced for $500—$150 have been raised by the congregation. If assistance be not speedily rendered, the missionary will be compelled to leave his station and apply in person for it.

FOREIGN.

W. AFRICA.

The following particulars relative to the establishment of a mission station at Taboo, about 40 miles east of Cape Palmas, are furnished by the Rev. Mr. Minor, the missionary at that point. They are of interest as exhibiting the character of those among whom the missionaries are called to labor, and developing some of the features of that gross superstition which exhibits itself in forms so various. Here, as is seen, the deep depravity of the human heart is manifested in the unsubdued selfishness which disregards alike all truth and justice, and which in the attainment of its desires is wholly reckless of the means employed. In this, however, it cannot be said that the character of the African is at all singular, the same is found wherever the influences of the gospel are unknown.

It is also true with regard to superstition, that in every land where Christian knowledge has not enlightened the minds of the people, this is found universally to prevail. The accounts received from time to time from missionaries, exhibit many of the forms which this assumes.

The power of God's truth is shown both in subduing the principles of selfishness and in freeing the mind of the heathen from the bondage of superstition.

"The inhabitants of that region, (Taboo,) who call themselves Plarbo, had more than once expressed to Dr. Savage during several visits to that place, a strong desire for a school, and the

opening appearing favorable and opportune, the brethren advised that I should visit and examine the spot. They yielded with little difficulty, promising to give up to us a hill back of the town, occupied as a burying place. They agreed, moreover, to clear it of bush and erect for us a native house, where we might live whilst building a more permanent one for ourselves. All this was to be entirely gratis. During the parley, almost the whole assembly visited the top of the hill: with the exception of a small part, it was densely covered with trees, interwoven from top to bottom with vines of every size and shape, forming one mass of verdure. The King made a speech on the occasion to the dead, addressed more particularly to the body of some great man which lay on an elevated platform. *He begged him not to regard what they were about to do as an insult, as the ground was not for themselves, but for God and a white man who was coming to reside in their country, a thing he and his fathers had desired greatly, but had not seen.* A neighboring town, actuated by jealousy, offered some opposition which was speedily overruled. I returned home without giving them a decided answer, but promised they should hear from us shortly.

"My report coinciding with Dr. Savage's as regarded the eligibility of the spot, the brethren instructed me to take steps immediately for opening the station there. A messenger was despatched to inform the people, and direct them to clear the ground and erect the house as soon as possible, which they promised to do and send us word when completed. A month elapsed, and we, hearing nothing from them, despatched another messenger to see what was the matter. In due time he returned and reported, that not a stick had been touched, the people giving as an excuse that they were afraid the white man was only playing with them; however, being assured by our messenger, they turned out in a body and cleared off a considerable space, promising to erect the house forthwith. Not feeling satisfied, I deemed it advisable to go in person, and found them preparing to remove a house from the town to the hill we were to occupy. A spot of ground had been cleared it is true, but the top of the hill and the burying ground remained as they were. Demanding why they had not fulfilled their promises, they declared *they were afraid, particularly of the man on the elevated platform, who when living was remarkable for his vindictive character, and they doubted not he retained the same disposition still.* They at length agreed, however, that if I would take the responsibility on my own shoulders of cutting the first bush, they would follow suit. To this agreement there was no objection, so grasping a cullup, without more ado I laid about me manfully, and to do them justice they were not slow to follow. In the course of three hours a considerable space was cleared, and the King proposed they should go for the house; it was acceded to, and after taking some refreshment the whole body adjourned to a small town where stood the house to be removed. Their plan was to re-

move the house top entire, which was nearly equivalent to the whole house, and had they have done so, would have saved themselves much trouble. Half the number present might have carried it with ease had they worked to advantage, but there was no order, none to command, or rather all commanded, a few would exhaust their strength in vain efforts, while others stood by utterly regardless of their clamorous cries for assistance. At last it started and went on well until reaching a slight ascent; some difficulty occurring, each ran to save himself, regardless of his neighbor—several were caught under it as in a trap, but fortunately only one was injured; three times was the same scene repeated, and each time some were more or less injured. The difficulties arose from their utter lack of faith in each other, each one being under the constant apprehension that his companions would run away and leave him to be crushed. After many vexatious delays, the house was almost completed, and I was given to understand that payment was expected, though in the first instance there had been a distinct understanding to the contrary. I had been too long acquainted with the African mode of transacting business to be easily surprised, but the enormity of the demand was certainly far beyond any thing that previous experience would have led me to expect. It was of course met by a prompt refusal. This was but one attempt to defraud me; in all our transactions they exhibited the same lack of faith as a most prominent trait. There was not one among the negotiators who hesitated to tell the most barefaced falsehood if thereby they could obtain the slightest advantage, and in no one case did they manifest a disposition to act fairly."

In the last number of the Spirit of Missions, mention was made of the capture of an American vessel, the "Mary Carver," and the massacre of the captain and crew by the natives in the vicinity of Taboo River. Account was also given of the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Minor, in saving a Dutch vessel, on which an attack was also to have been made. The letter of Mr. M., detailing the particulars of that matter is subjoined, and shows to what imminent peril the servant of God is sometimes exposed in the prosecution of his labors.

Taboo River, July 4, 1842.—The natives of this neighborhood have lately manifested a degree of perfidy and ferocity, for which even we were little prepared. An American vessel, Capt. Farwell, has been lately cut off and every soul on board murdered at a place twenty-five or thirty miles east of where I reside. Circumstances have since transpired which fully convince us that the people of the town where brother Appleby resides, were deeply implicated in the affair. Whether any near here had any hand in it is not so certain, but the very next morning after it occurred, a multitude of canoes went out from a town very near this station and where I preached the evening before, to attack a Dutchman lying at anchor. The atrocious attempt failed, thank God, but for some time I was apprehensive they would seek opportunity to take bloody revenge for the

part I took, in conveying warning to the Dutchman. We have since learned from more than one source, that part of the original plan was to murder me, not that they had aught against me, or would gain any thing thereby, but to prevent the possibility of my giving information.

Repeatedly has the letter to the Dutchman been thrown in my teeth, and as often have I avowed myself the author, declaring that I would again do the same should the like occasion offer; yet has not our Heavenly Father suffered a hair of our heads to be harmed, nor is our peace in any wise marred, for our trust is in Him.

It is due to the towns nearest us, to say they had no hand in it, and moreover, say they will not suffer any one to harm us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aid from Sunday Schools in behalf of Missions.—The aid derived from some Sunday Schools for promoting the cause of Missions is important, as is shown in the support by one school, in a neighboring city, of 15 children in the African Mission, and a few cases of similar character; still this aid is small compared with what it would be if efforts were every where made to enlist the interest of the young in the subject. The exceptions to the prevailing state of things, mentioned above, go to prove this. The school supporting 15 children at an expense of $20 per annum each, or $300 in the aggregate, numbers, it is understood, only about 150 scholars. Many of our city schools, with a much larger number of scholars, do nothing, or comparatively nothing, in this cause, and why this difference? The simple and only reason is, that in the one case the subject is presented to the minds of children and their feelings are enlisted, while in others, similar means are not adopted. It may be said that as children derive their means of giving, from their parents and friends, an occasional appeal to these is sufficient; but such is not the fact. From the infrequency of such appeals no permanent interest is excited, and from month to month, with here and there an exception, the subject remains neglected and forgotten. And even though the efforts of congregations were increased tenfold, still an important means would remain unemployed should pastors and teachers fail to interest the young in this all-important work. Place before a child the tender motives of Christian charity; tell him of the condition of those who enjoy not the blessed privileges which are his, but who are brought up in heathenish darkness, where superstition with all its debasing and soul destroying influences is imbibed with the first dawnings of intellect;—relate to him those interesting and touching narratives which are frequently given in the record of Missionary operations, and his heart will respond in tones of tender sympathy. Then set before him the way in which he may contribute to the relief of those for whom his interest is thus excited, and the result is certain. He carries with him to his home from week to week the remembrance of what he has been told in Sunday School; for it would be well if the Missionary cause in some of its features were a subject of consideration on every returning Sunday. The little sums which the kindness of friends furnish from time to time for his personal gratification, are no longer wasted in procuring some trifling and temporary enjoyment, but are treasured up and prized as a means of aiding those in whom he has learned to feel a deep interest. Again, the amount of means in the hands of children to be expended in this way will be much increased, for without any improper importunity on their part, every virtuous parent will rejoice to encourage in his child a disposition of tenderness towards others,

and thus the little sums, which the parent himself might esteem too small to be by himself bestowed, are made to flow into the treasury of the Lord through the instrumentality of children.

Missionary information of such a character as will be likely to interest the young, will from time to time be given, in the hope that the space thus occupied may prove to have been well employed. Such is the following extract from the narrative of Missionary labors in South Africa.

I would call your attention to the brightening prospects of the interior of Africa, arising from the employment of Native Agency, and the introduction of books printed in their own language. Blessed be God, the Scriptures have been translated and printed, and are now being distributed among thousands who have learned to read in their *own tongue the wonderful works of God!* I will refer to a single fact which illustrates the importance of having the Scriptures in the Native Language. Travelling with a companion across the interior, we came to a heathen village, at that time heathen indeed! We had travelled the whole of the day and the preceding night without having eaten any food. Before sunset, we came within sight of the village; but we approached it with caution, because we knew that the Corannas, by whom it was inhabited, were accustomed to bloodshed and rapine, and they might fall upon us before they knew who we were. At last, an individual came to inquire our object; he pointed us to a considerable distance beyond the height where the village stood, and said that we could sleep there for the night, but that it was at our peril to enter the village. We dared not to proceed, because we knew that, if we did, we should in all probability spend the night with the lions, and be a meal for some of them before the morning. We had tied about us the fasting girdle—an excellent thing to prevent the gnawings of hunger. We had no other prospect but remaining where we were during the night; we looked at each other, hungry, and thirsty, and fatigued above measure. At last, an individual came, and we inquired if he would give us a little water. It was refused. I then offered the two or three buttons which remained on my jacket for a little milk; but that was refused, and refused with scorn. It did not require to be a phrenologist or a physiologist to discover that there was something brewing in the minds of the people, and that we had good reason to be alarmed. We lifted up our hearts to God; but we knew it was not our duty to proceed. There we sat; and as we gazed, we saw a woman descend from the heights behind which the village lay. She approached with a vessel in her hand, and a bundle of wood. The vessel contained milk; and having set that down and the wood, she immediately returned. She shortly come back, bringing a vessel of water in one hand and a leg of mutton in the other. She sat herself down, and cut up the meat. We asked her name, and if there was any relative of hers to whom we had shown kindness; but she answered not a word,

I again asked her to tell me to whom we were indebted; and after repeating the question three or four times, she at last replied—"I know whose servant you are; and I love Him who hath told me that he that giveth a cup of cold water to one of his children shall in no wise lose his reward." On inquiring into her history, I found she was a solitary little lamp burning in that village, and that she had burnt there for many years. Her words seemed to glow while she wept profusely to see one of the servants of Christ. I regarded her as a sister indeed; and I asked her to tell me how she had kept the light of God alive in her soul—how she could keep up this state of feeling and affection without the communion of saints? She drew from her bosom a Testament, and holding it up, she said, "That is the fountain from which I drink; that is the oil that keeps my lamp burning in this dark out-of-the-world place." I looked at the book, and found that it was a Dutch Testament, printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was given her by one of the missionaries, when she left the school; and it was that book which kept her hopes alive, and brightened her prospects for the heavenly world.—*Miss. Reg.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—FORTY-FIRST REPORT.

Summary.—Missions, 11—Stations, 107: being in Western Africa, 14; East Africa, 1; Mediterranean, 3; North India, 18; South India, 18; Western India, 2; Ceylon, 4; New Holland, 1; New Zealand, 18; West Indies, 23; N. W. America, 5. *Laborers* (including Wives,) 1501; and consisting of 95 English, 12 Lutheran, and 10 Native or Country-born Clergymen, of whom 80 are married; 60 European Lay-Assistants, of whom 29 are married; 7 European Female Teachers; and 1111 Native or Country-born Male, of whom 39 are married, and 58 Female Assistants—*Attendants on Public Worship*, 73,774—*Communicants*, 6050—*Schools*, 733—*Scholars*, 41, 335; consisting of 16,550 Boys, 6324 Girls, 8156 Youths and Adults, and 3372, of whom the sex is not specified.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

Summary View of the Society.—The number of Stations and Out-Stations belonging to the Society, in different parts of the world, is 393—Missionaries, 161—Assistants, European and Native, 543—Churches, 115—Communicants, 13,156—and Scholars, 42,960.

The Society has 15 Printing Establishments.

The number of Missionary Students is 10.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from correspondence of Missionaries.

Northern District.—*Paihia.*—Of the progress of the Mission you have heard much to delight you; the work is still going

on ; but it should be remembered that our duties are, in proportion, increasing.

On March 14th, I admitted to Baptism, at this place, 121, including about 30 children ; all of whom, except the aged persons, could read with a little attention. Many could read well. In the examination for this Sacrament, I exercise every possible care as to their general conduct, and require that the older and more leading Christians should be answerable for their consistency.

At the Lord's Supper we had between 200 and 300, after a minute examination which continued about ten days. Our Chapel could not hold the communicants with convenience, not to mention those who did not communicate.

Waimate.—During the last year the Baptisms at Waimate have been, adults 252, children 99. The communicants have numbered 381.

Paihia.—It is very cheering to watch the progress of the Mission, the anxious desire for Divine knowledge—which, I may say, is shown every where—and the numbers who are pressing forward for admission into the Church militant. The examination of all in connexion with this Station is as strict as I can desire. I have them, not in classes, but individually. This I find more wearisome and tedious, but more effectual in determining the extent of knowledge possessed by each person. I am now much engaged with those Natives who are undergoing their final examination before baptism, which will take place, D. V., on Lord's Day the 10th inst., when I expect about 100 adults will be presented to the Lord. By the present returns you will be able to determine more correctly the numbers of Christian Natives. In some instances you appear to have taken the return for the Waimate as the return for the whole Mission. The Natives assembling every Lord's Day, under our Missionaries, and Native Teachers, are not fewer than 35,000 or 40,000.

Middle District.—*Tauranga.*—We can point with gratitude to the statistical returns accompanying this report, as a new proof that God has been with us *of a truth.* Contrasting our present returns with those of last year, there is an increase of 334 in our congregation ; 183 in our schools ; and an addition of 100 to our Scripture Readers ; while the number of Natives baptized, and the candidates still remaining for Baptism, are double the number of those last reported. We have other causes, also, for gratitude, in the increased number of Native Teachers—in the continued strong desire manifested by all around us to possess the Scriptures—and in the continuance in well-doing of the great majority of those who have declared themselves on the Lord's side. The examination of the schools held at Tauranga and Matamata have afforded another proof that our labor in the Lord has not been in vain. At Tauranga, 400 assembled in classes, of whom 80 read in the New Testament ; at Matamata 472 were arranged in classes, 124 of whom read

several chapters of the New Testament, and were examined in them. While therefore, in reviewing the past, we bless God, to whose mercy and loving-kindness alone the progress of our work can be attributed, we would desire to check every anxious thought for the coming year, and to exclaim with the Psalmist, *Because Thou* HAST BEEN *our refuge*, THEREFORE *under the shadow of thy wings will we rejoice.*

Waikato.—The numbers baptized by me in the half-year ending March 31, 1841, are—adults, 178; children, 65. I do not here record the 200 baptized at our late mustering of Schools; they will be returned next half-year. I find, at this date, that in the District of Waikato alone I have recorded the baptisms of 964 adults and children.

Rotorua.—Notwithstanding the efforts of Popery in this neighborhood, the cause of *pure and undefiled religion* is steadily marching onward. The difficulty of keeping pace with the increasing calls made on my time and attention by the widely-spreading spirit of inquiry among the Natives prevents my communicating with you so fully and frequently as I most anxiously desire to do during these eventful times for New-Zealand. Within the last four months I walked upward of 500 miles, in two journeys; and during the same period baptized, at Maungatautari, Matamata, Tauranga, Rotorua, and Taupo, 269 Natives; 190 of them being adults, who were strictly examined in all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. A large portion of these form the first-fruits of the Rotorua Mission.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—1. The geographical extent of this District is 180 miles on the map; but in consequence of the difficulties of the road, it requires from twelve to fourteen days' hard travelling to pass through the whole length of it.

2. The idols are already cast *to the moles and to the bats;* the *swords* are beaten *into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning-hooks;* that is, the whole fabric of Native Superstitions is gone, whether relating to the living or the dead—the old priests being as forward to take this step as any others. Their weapons of warfare are laid by, their animosities with distant tribes are given up, and their petty quarrels are settled by arbitration.

3. The disposition to receive instruction—shown by the fact, that more than 8000 persons assemble every Lord's Day to worship the God of Christians, for the most part in chapels neatly built.

4. The desire to possess Prayer-Books and Testaments;—for the purpose of obtaining which they will come from the extreme points of Hawks' Bay; and for which they are always ready to pay, when the distance does not prevent them from doing so. Numbers have brought a payment beforehand, to make sure of early possession on the arrival of a supply; and since the Testaments printed in New-Zealand are expended, they are perfectly satisfied to leave their payment, hearing that others are on the way from England.

5. The number of candidates for baptism—upward of 1400 of whom are under weekly instruction.

6. The number of Native Christians—878 adults having been received into the Church of Christ after careful examination, and 363 children, making a total of 1241. Among the adults are included a large proportion of the leading Chiefs.

7. The general consistency of conduct in those who profess Christianity. In the absence of more extensive testimony from persons unconnected with the Mission, may be given a copy of a paper found at Waiapu, on my last visit.

INDIA.

General State of India.—Idolatry, with all its superstitions and revolting practices, is still the religion of India. Pantheists still insult the Deity by ascribing to him almost every evil action which can be committed: the example of the gods is still polluting the minds of the people, and giving them most erroneous and pernicious notions of sin. Brahminical tyranny is still enslaving the native mind, which is still sunk in the deepest ignorance, and kept in the most degrading bondage. Caste still exercises its most baneful influence, in restraining charity, in preventing incentives to personal exertion, and in engendering pride. The practice of exposing the sick on the banks of the Ganges is still murdering its thousands, and increasing the agonies of death in its tens of thousands. Falsehood, perjury, and every species of crime, are still heaping guilt on the heads of the people, and crying for vengeance to Heaven. All these lamentable things are found in India to this day. Is not the state of a country, in which these things are to be found, well calculated to awaken the mournful sympathy of all those who wish for the glory of God and the welfare of their fellow-creatures? It is true that some individuals have embraced Christianity; but how few compared with those who have not! In the whole of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies, containing eighty millions of inhabitants, perhaps not more than 13,000 have become professing Christians; while the real Christians—taking, as such, all who are members of a Christian church—do not amount, it is to be feared, to 1000; that is, one Christian to eighty thousand Heathen. What a disproportion between the adherents of truth and the adherents of error! How much, how very much, requires to be done, ere this part of the world can be called the Lord's!

The comparatively unfavorable state of things in India, however, is not to be wondered at when you consider the scantiness of the means, and the paucity of the Laborers employed. In Bengal and Agra there is only one efficient Missionary to one million and a half of idolaters. But while duty compels me to state the dark side of things in India, I would not wish you to infer that nothing has been done there, much less that it is a barren soil, from which no harvest for the Lord can be expected. Oh no! far from it! I am very happy to state, that wherever a sufficient quantity of labor has been employed for a sufficient

time, a most pleasing process of renovation has been witnessed, and many beneficial results have been produced; leading to the certain conclusion, that if the same means, which have locally proved so successful, were more extensively used, the most happy effects throughout the whole country might be confidently anticipated.—*Miss. Reg.*

INTELLIGENCE.

The Foreign Committee earnestly entreat the attention of the Church to the following facts:—

Their receipts for the months of October and November, fall short of those in the corresponding months of last year nearly one *quarter*, and short of the average expenditures for the same period of time, *about one third.*

There is not a sufficient amount in the Treasury to meet the demands upon it *now due*—more than $4000 will be needed previous to January next, and it is largely indebted also to funds specifically appropriated.

To meet the above liabilities and to provide the necessary means to carry on our missionary operations *on their present scale*, nearly or quite twenty thousand dollars will be needed previous to the annual meeting of the Board in June next. Pressing calls for more missionaries and teachers, are constantly reaching the Committee, from Africa—from Mesopotamia, and from China, and applications for missionary appointments to some of these fields of labor, are now awaiting their action. The Committee, therefore, turn to the Church, whose agents they are, with these appeals, and anxiously await their response to indicate to them the path of duty. May He in whose hand are the hearts of the children of men, and who turneth them as the rivers of water are turned, teach us all, our duty, and enable us faithfully to discharge the same.

Foreign Committee.—The connection of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, with the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions as its Secretary and General Agent, having ceased, it is requested that until further notice, all communications for that Committee be addressed to the Rev. James Milnor, D. D., New-York.

Extract from the minutes of the Foreign Committee, Nov. 22, 1842.

Resolved, That in receiving the closing report of their respected Secretary and General Agent, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan,

and with it the anticipated announcement of the termination of his office, the Committee desire to record their deep regret that bodily disability has obliged him to dissolve a connection which has been alike pleasant to them and profitable to the Church.

Resolved, That the present occupant of the Chair, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, express to Dr. Vaughan, in behalf of the Committee, their high sense of the ability, diligence, and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and of the courteous and amiable deportment which has characterized all his official and personal intercourse with its members, and at the same time to communicate their earnest hope that, under the blessing of God, relaxation from labor, and the change to a milder climate, may be the means of entirely relieving him from the painful disability under which he is now suffering, and of restoring him to a full measure of usefulness in the Church.

At the last meeting of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas the Domestic Committee finds itself unable, from the state of the treasury, to pay the Missionaries now suffering for the want of their salaries due on the first of October last, much less to *extend their efforts*, as recommended by the Board:

And whereas this debt of $7000 threatens, if not discharged, to crush our Missionary Institutions:

And whereas this Committee desire an early opportunity of presenting this subject to the Board:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Presiding Bishop be respectfully requested to call a special meeting of the Board of Missions.

The Presiding Bishop accedes to the request, and will have a meeting of the Board called in this city, at about the time which may be appointed for the consecration of the Assistant Bishop-elect of Massachusetts. It is supposed that the consecration will take place on the 29th of the current month; in which event, the meeting of the Board will be called for Monday, the 26th.

The Domestic Committee have adopted the following resolutions:

1. That should any missionary of this Committee be appointed an agent otherwise than by the Committee, the payment of his

salary shall be discontinued during his attention to the business of such agency.

2. That in consideration of the great insufficiency of the receipts into the treasury of this Committee, and the present great amount of indebtedness to the missionaries, this Committee will not, until that debt is paid off, make any other appointments either of missionaries or stations.

3. The resignation of the Rev. Geo. S. Davis, missionary at Franklin, has been accepted, to take effect October 1st, 1842. His station no longer requires missionary aid.

4. The resignation of Rev. T. E. Payne, missionary at Palmyra, Missouri, has been accepted, to take effect November 1st, 1842. The state of his health compels him to retire.

5. The Missionaries taken to the West by Bishop Kemper, in September last, have been appointed by the Committee, to take effect from 1st October. The Rev. Benjamin Akerly, at Green Bay, and the Rev. Wm. Walsh, at Racine, Wisconsin.

The Rev. S. Patterson, has been appointed to Tennessee, to fill an anticipated vacancy; his present position is at Browsnville. The Rev. Mr. Wall, at the instance of Bishop Otey, has been assigned to duty in Clairborne county, Miss. Both to take effect on the 1st October, 1842.

Statistical Table.—The returns of the number and distribution of the Indian tribes contained in this table, are only an approximation to accuracy. In the January number we propose to republish the Table corrected up to that time.

Semi-Annual Return of General Missionary operations in the United States, &c.—This table will at some future day be again presented to our readers in a better form. We found it impossible, under present circumstances, to fill it up in its details. When, however, all the materials for the information which it is designed to convey, are at our disposal, we shall then place it in our pages;—as a bird's-eye view of the Domestic Missionary operations of the Church.

☞ After the present year, the Spirit of Missions will, in every case, be discontinued where payment has not been made within two years.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE DOMESTIC MISSIONARY FIELD.

DIOCESES, &c.	Population in 1840.	Slaves in 1840.	Square miles.	Pop. to sq. m.	Ep. Clergy in 1842.	Mis. of the B'rd Oct. '42.	Estimated cost for the year.	Churches.	No. contributing in 1842.	Amount contributed.	Cand's for ord's in 1841.	On Missionary ground.
New-York,	1,293,783	4	21,751	50½	203			160	49	$10,716	46	Whites, (only 246 Ep. Clergymen, 80 of these missionaries,) 7,909,208
Western New-York,	1,135,138		21,463	50½	110			103	58	1,210	8	Army, (only 20 chaplains,) 10,000
Pennsylvania,	1,724.033	64	47,000	36½	106			122	31	1,734	27	Navy, (only 24 chaplains,) 10,000
*Ohio,	1 519,467	3	39,000	39	58	4	$700	80	9	90	8	Seamen (not a single Ep. Ch.) 75 000
Virginia,	1,239,797	448,987	66.000	18¾	98			110	41	1,354		Slaves, (no catechist) 2,487,113
*Tennessee,	829,210	183,059	43.000	19	13	5	1,600	16	5	150		INDIANS.
*Kentucky,	779 828	182,258	38,000	20½	21	4	1,600	16	10	231	5	*East of the Mississippi River.*
North Carolina,	753,419	245,817	50,000	15	30			18	2	26	4	In New-England and New-York, 4,715
Massachusetts,	737,699		7,500	98	55			46	14	620	15	From New-York at Green Bay, 728
*Georgia,	691,392	280,944	61,000	11	10		800	12	6	157		Wyandots in Ohio and Michigan, 623
*Indiana,	685,866	3	34 000	20	17	8	3,000	20	6	65		Miamies, ...1,200
South Carolina,	594,398	327,038	30,000	19½	49			44	25	4,034	5	Winnebagoes, ...4,591
*Alabama,	590,756	253,532	51.000	11	13	4	2,000	18	2	165		Chippeways, ...6,793
*Maine,	501,793		32.000	15½	7	2	900	6	3	70		Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Michigan, ...5,300
*Illinois,	476,183	331	58,000	8	12	9	3,200	30	12	84		Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, ...8,000
Maryland,	469,232	89.495	11,000	42½	82			90	24	1,481		Pottawatomies, 1,400; Menominees, 4,200. Creeks, 22,668; Cherokees, 10,000; Chickasaws, 5,429; Choctaws, 3,500; Seminoles, 2,420; Appalachicolas, 346. Total, 81,904
*Missouri,	383.702	52,240	63,000	6	16	5	1,800	12	4	160		*West of the Mississippi River.*
*Mississippi,	375,651	195,211	48,000	7¾	9	5	2,000	14	2	29		Sioux, 27,500; Iowas, 1,200; Sauks of the Missouri, 500; Sauks and Foxes, 6,400; Assineboines, 8,000; Crees, 3,000; Cammanches, 7,000; Crows, 4,500; Arrepahaws Klawas, &c., 1,400; Caddoes, 800 Snake, and other tribes within the Rocky Mountains, 20,000; Gros Ventres, 3,000; Arrekarees, 3,000; Cheyennes, 2,000; Mentarees, 1,500; Mandans, 1,500; Blackfeet, 30.000; tribes out of the Rocky Mountains, 80,000. Total, 201,300§
New-Jersey,	373,306	674	8,000	46½	43			43	14	308	7	
*Louisiana,	352,411	168,452	48,000	7½	7	1	1,000	6	1	31		
Connecticut,	309.978	17	4 800	64½	92			97	34	1,437	13	
Vermont,	291,948		10,200	28½	26			32	5	87	3	
*New-Hampshire,	284,574	1	9 500	30	9	1	200	12	3	34	1	
*Michigan,	212,267		38.000	5½	19	11	3,000	30	7	67		
Rhode Island,	108.830	5	1.300	83½	19			21	9	729	10	
*Arkansas,	97,574	19,935	60,000	1½	4	3	2,000	3				
*Delaware,	78.085	2.605	2,160	37	10	1	600	16	4	81	2	
*Florida Territory,	54.477	25,717	55,000	1	6	2	1,200	9	2	69		
District Columbia,	43,712	4,604	100									
*Iowa Territory,	43,112	10			4	4	1,650					
*Wisconsin,	30,945	11			11	11	†4.100	12	8	59		
	17,062,566	2,487,113			1,159	‡80	31,350†	1,198	390	$25,278	154	Kickapoo, 803; Pottawatomie, 444. Total, 26,289

* Missionary ground. † Including the two Indian Missions—salaries of two Missionary Bishops, Secretaries, &c., not included.

‡ The estimated cost admits of a small increase in the number of missionaries.

§ "The above tribes, although within the territory of the United States, are not within what is commonly called the Indian Territory, by which is meant the country within the following limits, viz:—Beginning on the Red River on the Mexican boundary, and as far west of the state of Arkansas as the country is habitable; thence down Red River eastwardly along the Mexican boundary to Arkansas; thence northwardly along the line of Arkansas to the state of Missouri: thence north along its western line to Missouri river; thence up Missouri river to Puncah river; thence westerly as far as the country is habitable; thence southwardly to the place of beginning."—*McCoy's Annual Register.*

Semi-annual Return of General Missionary operations in the United States of America and Territories.

MISSIONARIES.	STATIONS.	Families attending public worship.	Individuals attending public worship.	Baptisms since the last semi-annual return.		Confirmed since last semi-annual return.	Communicants.		Children in Sunday Schools, or otherwise catechised.	Rate of the missionary's salary from Committee for the next year	Amount of contributions to the funds of the Domestic Committee retained by the missionary on account of salary.
				Infants.	Adults.		At the last semi-annual return.	At the present time.			
	MAINE.										
Rev. F. Freeman,	Augusta,	63	290	25	16	27	44	58		300	$7 00
Rev. John West,	Bangor,									300	
	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.										
Rev. W. H. Moore,	Manchestar,	16	100			4		19		200	6 30
	DELAWARE.										
Rev. Walter E. Franklin,	Georgetown,	19					20	20	23	300	
	Dagsboro,	20		6		1	4	6			1 94
	Laurel,									300	
	Little Hill,										
	Seaford,										
Rev. Jno. Reynolds,	Milford and Cadar Creek,									150	
	OHIO.										
Rev. W. Presbury,	Springfield, Clark Co., and Yellow Springs,	21	84	3	1		30	32	45	250	1 70
Rev. J. S. Large,	Maumee City and Perrysburgh,	25	80	3	4		30	30	40	150	6 00
Rev. Abraham Edwards,	Contreville, Gallia Co., West P. O. Ridgway,	43	170		4			59	30	200	1 00
										100	
Rev. Geo. S. Davis,	Franklin,	39	150	7	2	8	45	50	35		2 00
	MICHIGAN.										
Rev. J. A. Wilson,	Pontiac,	20	70	7				18	12	250	
	Waterford,	10	50					12			
Rav. M. Hirst,	Clinton,	10	70	5	6	9	12	22		250	1 50
Rev. D. E. Brown,	Flint,	28	64	2			18	22		200	
Rev. M. Hoyt,	Ionia,	8	60	1		2	8	12		250	
"	Lyons,	5	30				2	2			
"	Portland,		25								
Rev. F. Thayer,	Niles,	31	85	3	1	4		23	20	250	
Rav. D. Barker,	Jonesville,	25	75					25	15	250	
"	Hillsdale,										
"	Litchfield,	5									
"	Coldwater,										
Rav. S. Hough,	Port Huron,							6		250	
Rev. W. N. Lyster,	Springville,		50							250	
"	Junction,		40								
"	Brooklyn,		70								
"	Manchester,										
"	Evanslake,			2							
"	Raisin,										
"	Franklin Cantre,			3	1						
"	Iron Creek,										
"	Brighton,										
Rev. M. Schuyler,	Marshall,									200	
Rev. Luman Foote.	White Pigeon,							2		250	
	Constantina,							6			
	Mottville,							1			
Rev. E. C. Hodgkin,	Homer,			5						200	
"	Albion,			1							
"	Concord,										
"	Lewis,										
	INDIANA.										
Rev. Geo. Fiske,	Richmond,	25	100	1	2			18	200	300	
Rev. Banj. Halstad,	New-Harmony,									300	
Rev. B. B. Killikally, D. D.,	Vincennes,	22	100	2		8	25	32	40	250	
Rav. Arch. H. Lamon,	Evansville,	40	200	6	1			45	80	250	13 00
Missionary Bishop,	Indianapolis,			2		4		34			
Rev. Francis H. Laird,	Logansport,	12	100					7	35	300	
Rev. Solon W. Mannay,	La Porta,	14	60	1			26	27		250	19 75
	Bigelows,		100								
	Carlisle,		100								
Rev. C. H. Page,	Jaffersonville,									150	
Rev. G. B. Engle,	Michigan City,	20	93		1		40		70	200	12 00
	WISCONSIN.										
Rev. Wm. Adams,	Prairie Village, Baxtar Prairie, Elk Horn, Spring Prairie,									250	
Rev. Jas. Lloyd Breck,	Rochester, Coles, Eagla, Prairie, Lisbon,	76	310	3			58	92		250	
Rev. John Henry Hobart,	Occonomewoc, Fountain Run,									250	

	WISCONSIN—*Continued.*											
Missionary Bishop,	Madison,			3		1		7				
Rev. Richard F. Cadle,	Whitewater,	7	16	1	1	2		6	7	300	3	25
	Jonesville,	3		1				2	4			
	Green Lake,	3						2				
	Round Prairie,							1				
	Dodge County,											
	Howes' Settlement,	1										
	Fox Lake,											
	Rose Mount,			1								
Rev. Wm. Allanson,	Southport,	22	100					32		300		
Rev. Benj. Akerly,	Green Bay,	18	150	1				30	17			
Rev. Samuel B. Hull,	Milwaukie,	36	150	6		6	30	32	25	250	12	00
Rev. Aaron Humphrey,	Beloit,	9	60					11		300	1	00
Rev. Washington Philo,	Aztalan, Jefferson, Watertown, and Fort Atkinson,	66	400	2						250		
Rev. Wm. Walsh,	Racine,	23	92					10				
	IOWA.											
Rev. John Batchelder,	Burlington,	25	80	2	1	2		12		350		
Rev. Zech'h H. Goldsmith,	Davenport,	10	80	2						400		
	Rockingham,	10	80	6	1	2		3				
Missionary Bishop,	Bloomington,			3	3	3		3				
	Iowa City,			1								
	Tipton, Cedar Co.,					1						
	MISSOURI.											
Rev. Wm. Hommann,	Jefferson City,						5	6	70	300		
Rev. E. Carter Hutchinson,	St. Louis Co.,									300		
Rev. Peter R. Minard,	St. Louis,	40	30	8				95	162	500	6	00
Rev. Thos. E. Paine,	Palmyra,	20	75	8	1	7	32	34		300	6	44
Rev. C. S. Hedges,	St. Louis Co.,											
Missionary Bishop,	Pike County,			5	1	4		5				
	Ralls County,			1								
	Hannibal,				1							
	Davis Prairie, Lewis Co.,			1		2		4				
	ILLINOIS.											
Rev. Wm. Douglass,	Tremont,	25	90	2		3	20	25		250		75
Rev. Wm. Grant Heyer,	Jacksonville,	18	125	6			17	21	25	250	4	50
Rev. Jno. Sellwood,	Mendon,	22	800	2			42	42		400	8	00
Rev. G. P. Giddinge,	Quincy,	37	170	14	7			32		250		
Rev. Samuel Chase,	Robins Nest,	35	100	8	1	2	67	74	50	200		
Rev. Joseph L. Darrow,	Collinsville,							21		250		
Rev. James De Pui,	Galena,	30	150	6	1	11	30	40	50	200	3	00
Rev. Benj. Hutchins,	Albion,	30	100		2			13	76	250		
Rev. Chas. Dresser,	Springfield,	40	175	5	2		50	51	45	200	10	00
	KENTUCKY.											
Rev. N. N. Cowgill,	Elizabethtown, Harden Co.,	12	60			2	3	4		250		
	Hardinsburgh, Breckenridge Co.,	10	80				3	4			5	47
	St. James, do. do.	14	65	2		6	4	8			4	67
	St. Luke's, Meade Co.,	9	40				4	4				
	Jefferson Co.,	6	50	1								
	Hickman Co.,				9			9				
Rev. F. B. Nash,	Hopkinsville, Christian Co.,	13	50			3	21	21		300	3	00
	Princeton, Caldwell Co.,		20	2		3	8	8			8	00
	Trenton, Todd Co.,	7	40	1		1	9	7				
Rev. R. Ash,	Smithland,	30	200	9		3	4	5		200		
Rev. M. F. Maury,	Danville,				1					100		
	TENNESSEE.											
Rev. Wm. P. Saunders,	Franklin,	11	100	7	2	3		13	20	250	8	43
Rev. Wm. T. Leacock,	Williamsport,	9	50		6	9	5	14		250	5	00
Rev. Dan'l. Stephens, D. D.,	Bolivar,	12	50	4	1			12		300		
Rev. S. Patterson,	Brownville,									300		
	ARKANSAS.											
Rev. W. H. C. Yeager,	Little Rock,	30	125	2			12	11		400		
Rev. Wm. Mitchell,	Pine Bluff,	15	40	4	1		1		10	350	3	00
Rev. Wm. Scull,	Fayetteville,	12	50	4						500		
	MISSISSIPPI.											
Rev. A. P. Merrill,	Salem,	7	35				12	12		300		
Rev. J. S. Greene,	Raymond,	6	20							300	1	00
Rev. C. A. Foster,	Holly Springs,	20	125	3				19	20	350		
Rev. W. C. Crane,	Woodville,									200		
Rev. —— Wall,	Clairbourne Co.,											
	LOUISIANA.											
Rev. J. Burke,	Natchitoches,									400		
	ALABAMA.											
Rev. F. B. Lee,	Carlowville,	16	107							300		
Rev. L. B. Wright,	Selma and Cahawba.									300		
Rev. J. Scott,	Livingston and Demopolis,									250		
Rev. J. Young,	Florence and Tuscumbia,									300		
	FLORIDA.											
Rev. D. Brown,	Jacksonville,									250		
Rev. F. H. Rutledge,	St. Augustine,									300		
	INDIAN.											
Rev. S. Davis,	Duck Creek,	90	500	7				113	16	400		
Interpreters, Miss Williams, Misses Crawford, Mr. Sherwood,												

TOMB OF THE REV. HENRY MARTYN, AT TOCAT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from October 15th to November 24th, 1842.

DIOCESE OF VERMONT.

Bellows Falls, Ladies' Circle of Industry,	$25 00	
Brattleborough, Mrs. Tyler,	2 50	
Guilford, Christ Ch.,	1 94—	29 44

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, St. Paul's Missionary Association, for Illinois, $7; general purposes, $227,	234 00—	234 00

DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, St. Stephen's Ch., a family,	2 00	—2 00

DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.

Danbury, St. James' Ch.,	9 00	
Guilford, Christ Ch.,	8 00	
Harwinton, Christ Ch.,	4 45	
Middletown, Christ Ch.,	25 00	
Naugatuck, St. Michæl's Ch.,	5 00	
Norwalk, St. Paul's Ch.,	36 00	
New-Canaan, St. Mark's Ch.,	5 00	
New-Haven, Trinity parish, Logansport, $25; for Bp. Chase, Young Ladies' Fair, $14; Miss H., $3; special offerings, $5; for general purposes, special offering, (half,) $3; offering of a small family, $2 50,	52 50	
Portland, Trinity Ch.,	18 00	
Southport, Trinity Ch.,	7 75	
Waterbury, St. John's Ch., salary missionary in Michigan,	50 00	
Westport, Christ Ch., $13; Mrs. J. Street, $1,	14 00—	234 70

DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.

Brooklyn, St. Ann's Ch., Prairieville mission, $36 50; late Miss M. J. Van Pelt, $5 00,	41 50	
New-York, St. Bartholomew's Ch., a parishioner, for Rev. Mr. Giddinge,	5 00	
" St. Stephen's Ch., monthly collection,	20 00	
" do. do. do. do.	10 00	
" St. Luke's Ch., Young Men's Miss. Asso., (Logansport, $25; Bangor, $50,)	75 00	
" St. George's Ch. Miss. Asso., second donation,	100 00	
" St. Mark's Ch., in the Bowery,	25 00	
" St. Paul's Chapel, Miss M. L.,	20 00	
" W. K. Lathrop, (half,)	10 00	
" V., $3; L., (half,) $10; Anonymous, for Aztalan, $2 75; friends of the Church at M. A., for Fox river, $10,	25 75	
Putnam Co., St. Philip's Ch.,	1 00	
" St. Mary's in the Highlands,	2 12—	335 37

DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.

Morristown, Trinity Ch.,	10 00—	10 00

DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte, St. John's Ch.,	23 00	
Pequa, St. John's Ch.,	12 00	
" St. James' Ch.	13 00	
Philadelphia, St. James' Ch., Miss. Asso., for Iowa,	10 00	
" Southwark, Sunday Male Infant School,	3 00	
Paradise, All Saint's Ch.,	8 00—	69 00

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel Co., Christ Ch.,	4 44	
" " St. John's Ch.,	9 00	
Baltimore, St. Peter's Ch., for Pontiac,	37 50	
Chester Parish,	25 00	
Frederick Co., Zion Parish,	3 06	
" All Saint's Parish, $40; Miss Swearingen, for Illinois, $10,	50 00	

Georgetown, D. C., Christ Ch., Male S. S. Miss. Society,	20 00	
" St. John's Ch., (half,)	10 00	
St. John's Ch., for Illinois,	7 00	
Sherwood and St. John's Parishes,	38 76	
Spring Hill Parish, for Iowa,	2 75	—207 51

DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.

Amelia Co., Raleigh Parish,	5 42	
Augusta Co., Staunton, Trinity, half,	25 00	
" " part proceeds of box articles sold,	6 75	
Clarke Co., Frederick Parish,	10 00	
" " Wickliffe Parish, (S. S. $5,)	29 00	
Gloucester Co., Mrs. Tabb, (for Evansville,)	10 00	
Henrico Co., Richmond, Mrs. Goode, half, $5; Mrs. Heath, $1 50; Mrs. Hunter, $1 50; Mrs. Lemar, $1 50; Col. Jno. Stuart, $2,	11 50	
Norfolk, Co., Christ Ch., (Fox River, $10; gen. purposes, $90,)	100 00	
Spottsylvania Co., Fredericksburgh, St. George's Parish,	31 15	
" " John Gray, Esq.,	100 00	—328 82

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, Christ Ch.,	40 00	— 40 00

DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, St. Michael's Ch., Female Working Society,	40 00	
" " offerings, Fox River, $6; general purposes, $42,	48 00	
" St. Philips' Ch., offerings,	110 00	
" St. Peter's Ch., thank offering of a lady,	10 00	
" Monthly Missionary Lecture,	22 77	
do do do	33 63	
" St. Philip's Ch.,	146 12	
" St. Michael's Ch.,	99 00	
Camden, Grace Ch.,	13 25	
Clarendon, St. Marks,	50 00	
Prince William, Mrs. Haywood,	5 00	
Radcliffboro', St. Paul's Ch.,	52 00	
Waccamaw, All Saints,	100 00	—729 77
	Total,	$2220 61

☞ Through inadvertence, contributions of $35 30 to each department of our Missions from the Female Missionary Association of Pendleton, S. C., was placed under the Miscellaneous head in the annual report, instead of being credited to St. Paul's, Pendleton, S. C. Piqua, Ohio, (Nov. number,) $20, not $2.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from the 15*th October to the* 15*th November,* 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, St. Paul's Church, Miss. Association, for Mission to Mesopotamia, $20; for a child in Africa, $5; Foreign Missions generally, $157,	182 00	
P. T.,	50 00	
A Country Clergyman,	20 00	— 252 00

CONNECTICUT.

Guilford, Christ Ch.,	8 00	
Hartford, St. John's Ch., for Africa,	36 00	
Naugatuck, St. Michael's Ch.,	5 00	
New Haven, Trinity Ch., for the Jews,	2 00	
" Crete Mission,	2 00	
Foreign generally,	26 00	— 79 00

NEW-YORK.

Brooklyn, from late Miss Van Pelt,		5 00	
New-York, Ch. of the Ascension, additional, $67; do. two ladies annual contribution for ed. of teachers, Athens, $100,		167 00	
"	Family Mite Box,	5 75	
"	St. Luke's Ch., Young Men's Miss. Society, for Ch. at Galveston,	25 00	
"	St. Stephen's Ch., J. W. Dominick, for Ch. at Galveston,	20 00	
"	St. Mark's Ch., offerings,	10 00	
"	W. K. Lathrop, half,	10 00	
"	V. ——, yearly,	1 00—	243 75

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Rochester, St. Luke's Ch., Ladies for beneficiary at Athens, 2d annual payment,		80 00—	80 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte, St. John's Ch., ed. of George Washington Natt, Africa,		20 00	
Bristol, St. James' Ch., for Ch. at Galveston,		6 00	
Philadelphia, Christ Ch. Female Sunday School, ed. of Benj. Dorr and John W. James, Africa,		40 00	
"	St. James' Ch. Miss. Ass. for China,	10 00	
"	St. Philip's Ch. Miss. Soc. for Africa,	50 00	
"	St. Paul's Ch. S. School, for Africa,	50 00	
"	Kensington Emmanuel Ch., 3d annual payment for two boys in Africa,	40 00	
Wilkesbarre, St. Stephen's Ch.,		17 00	
"	do. for Africa,	9 00—	242 00

MARYLAND.

Georgetown, D. C., Ladies' Sewing Soc., for Rev. C. Gillet's, Mission, Texas,		25 00	
"	Christ Ch., Mr. Matthews, for do.,	4 04	
"	do. for Church at Galveston,	56 00	
Washington, D. C., Christ Ch., Navy Yard, for Ch. at Galveston,		10 00	
	Christ Ch., for do.	20 00	
	Ch. of the Epiphany, for Ch. at Galveston,	26 00	
	Trinity Ch. for do.	39 60—	180 64

VIRGINIA.

Amelia Co., Raleigh Parish, half,		5 43	
Charles Co., Wickliffe Parish, for Ch. at Galveston,		10 00	
Frederick Co., Middletown, St. Thomas' Ch., T.Y., for Af., for Siam,		5 00	
		5 00	
Fredericksburg, St. George's Ch., for Cape Palmas,		10 00	
"	for Athens,	10 00	
"	" Africa,	5 00	
"	Foreign Missions generally,	6 15	
Harrison Co., Clarksburg, Rev. E. H. McMechen,		10 00	
King George's Co., St. Paul's Parish, Mrs. Hunter, $1 50; Mrs. Lomas, $1 50; Col. Stuart, $2,		5 00	
Mecklenburg Co., Mrs. W. W. Goode, half,		5 00	
Norfolk, Christ Ch., for Ch. at Galveston,		150 00	
Petersburg, Rev. C. J. Gibson, for do., $5; Mrs. Murge, for do., $5; Mr. Heath, for do., $5,		15 00	
Prince William Co., Miss Gallagher, $2; S. W. Basset, $10,		12 00	
Richmond, Christ Ch., for Ch. at Galveston,		22 25	
Staunton, Trinity Ch., half,		25 00	
Shepherdstown, Rev. C. W. Andrews, for Ch. at Galveston,		5 00—	305 83

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, St. Stephen's Ch., Miss. Lecture,		7 61	
"	St. Philip's Ch., for Texas, $20; do. Africa, $20; do. Mardin, $10,	50 00	
Radcliffborough, St. Paul's Ch.,		21 00—	78 61

OHIO.

Putnam, a female friend to Missions,		15 00	
Zanesville, A. and L.,		15 00—	30 00

(Total since 15th June, $8417 47.) Total, $1491 83

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